Mountain region. It probably, however, occurs there also in suitable locations. It is very common in New England.

(2) Thorybes bathyllus, Smith and Abbot, Plate XLVIII, Fig. 5» ? ! Plate II, Fig. 32, *larva;* Plate VI, Fig. 24, *chrysalis* (The Southern Dusky-wing).

Butterfly.—Easily distinguished from the preceding species by the much larger size of the translucent spots on the fore wings. Expanse, 1.40-1.50 inch.

Early Stages.—The habits of the larva are very similar to those of the preceding species, and the caterpillar feeds on herbaceous leguminosae.

It ranges from the Connecticut Valley, where it is rare, southward along the coast and through the Mississippi Valley as far south and west as Texas.

(3) Thorybes aemilia, Skinner, Plate XLVI, Fig. 39, *$* (Mrs. Owen's Dusky-wing).

Butterfly.-r-This little species, which may readily be identified by the figure of the type given in the plate, is as yet quite rare in collections. We know nothing of the early stages. The types were taken at Fort Klamath, in Oregon. Dr. Skinner named it in honor of the estimable wife of Professor Owen of the University of Wisconsin, the discoverer of the species. Expanse, 1.20 inch.

(4) Thorybes epigena, Butler, Plate XLVIII, Fig. 13, *&* (Butler's Dusky-wing).

Butterfly.—Readily distinguished by its large size, the conspicuous white fringes of the hind wings on the upper side, and the broad white marginal band of these wings on the under side. Expanse, 2.00 inches.

Early Stages.—Unknown.

This insect is common in Arizona and Mexico.

Genus ACHALARUS, Scudder

Butterfly.—The antennae and palpi are as in the preceding genus. The neuration is represented in the cut The hind wing

is slightly lobed at the anal angle; the fore wing may or may not be provided with a costal fold.

(i) Achalarus lycidas, Smith and Abbot, Plate XLV, Fig. 10,